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President KIM IL SUNG Congratulates TITO on His 85th Birthday

PYONGYANG (KCNA)—The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, sent May 23 a message of greetings to Comrade Josip Broz Tito, Chairman of the Yugoslav League of Communists and President of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, on his 85th birthday and the 40th anniversary of the start of his activities as head of the Yugoslav Communist Party.

The message reads:

In the name of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people and in my own name, I extend warmest felicitations and greetings to you on your 85th birthday and the 40th anniversary of the start of your activities as head of the Yugoslav Communist Party.

Under your leadership the Yugoslav people waged a heroic struggle against the fascist occupationists during the Second World War and won a shining victory in the People's Liberation War.

After the liberation the Yugoslav people, closely united around the Yugoslav League of Communists and Government headed by you, have made great achievements in firmly defending the sovereignty of the country and building socialism based on self-government.

The industrialisation of the country has been accelerated at fast pace, all domains of the national economy including agriculture and science, education and culture have flowered and developed, the people's living standard has risen and the complete equality and unity of various nationalities have been realized in Yugoslavia.

The Yugoslav League of Communists and Government have actively pursued the non-aligned policy in the external affairs, making much contributions to the struggle for the establishment of fair international relations.

In the course of leading the Yugoslav revolution, the Yugoslav League of Communists has firmly maintained independence and has become the vanguard unit of the working class and the guiding force of the people of Yugoslavia, which enjoys deep trust of the popular masses.

The Korean people pay high tribute to the exploits you have made in the struggle for the freedom and happiness of the Yugoslav people and in the struggle for the victory of the common cause of the progressive people of the world for peace and democracy, national independence and socialism.

Today the friendly and cooperative relations between our two parties, two countries and two peoples are consolidating and developing day by day in conformity with the common interests of the international communist movement and working-class movement and in the interests of the unity of the world peace-loving people.

We are deeply satisfied at this.

I take this opportunity to sincerely wish you better health in the future and the fraternal Yugoslav people greater success in the struggle for the prosperity of the country under your energetic leadership.

Receives Foreign Guests

PYONGYANG (KCNA)—The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, on May 27 received the Hsinhua News Agency delegation on a visit to our country.

Present on the occasion were the members of the delegation headed by Comrade Chu Mu-chih, Director of the Hsinhua News Agency.

Also present were Comrade Kim Yong Nam and personages concerned Kim Song Gol and Kim Yong Sun.

Lu Chih-hsien, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of China to our country, was on hand.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung received on May 30 Moreau Yves Fernand, chief of foreign policy services of the organ of the Communist Party of France "l' Humanite", and his wife on a visit to our country.

Comrade Kim Yong Nam and personage concerned Kim Gi Nam were present on the occasion.

Italian Democrats Meet in Rome for Korea's Peaceful Reunification

A meeting of Italian democratic forces on the theme of the peaceful reunification of Korea was held on April 21 in Rome under the co-sponsorship of the Italian Committee for Solidarity with Korea, the League for the Rights and Liberation of the Peoples, the Italian Association of Democratic Jurists and the Italian Association for Cultural Relations with the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, KCNA reported.

The meeting was attended by representatives of more than 30 political parties and public organizations, including the Communist Party, the Socialist Party, the Socialist Democratic Party, the ruling Christian Democratic Party, the Republican Party and the Mayors of Rome and Terni, and the General Confederation of Labour.

The delegation of the Korean Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries headed by Kim Yong Sun was invited to the meeting and foreign ambassadors to Italy and the representative of the Vatican were present there.

The meeting adopted an appeal to the Government of Italy and democratic forces in the country. The appeal called upon the government to recognize the DPRK. (See box)

After the meeting, the promoters committee of the meeting addressed a letter to President Kim Il Sung informing him of the meeting.

The committee also sent a letter to committees for supporting Korea's reunification, friendship associations and solidarity committees in different countries appealing to them to wage a widespread solidarity movement supporting the Korean people's cause of national reunification. (See below right)

It published a press communique on the meeting and sent a letter to the U.S. President requesting him to withdraw the U.S. troops from south Korea as he pledged during his campaign.

The meeting was presided over by Lelio Basso, ex-general secretary of the Socialist Party, Senator and chairman of the League for the Rights and Liberation of the Peoples.

After making an opening address, he introduced more than 70 congratulatory messages, including one from the general secretary of the Communist Party.

The Mayor of Rome and the head of the delegation of the Korean Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries made congratulatory speeches.

The mayor said: I am pleased and proud to note that Rome has become able to greet the meeting of democratic forces for the discussion of the Korean problem, a fundamental issue for the relaxation of tension and peace.

Prof. Aldo Bernardini, dean of the political science faculty of Teramo University, delivered a report at the meeting. (See page 2)

Then the floor was taken by several attendants.

In his speech, Ettore Biocca, professor of Rome University, said: Carter in his election pledge declared that he would respect human rights but the United States does not respect human rights in the countries it is occupying. Carter ought to honour his pledge.

Luciano De Pascalis, member of the leadership of the Socialist Party and director of its international relations department and Deputy, said that Italy should strive for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

Our Socialist Party will endeavour to have the Italian Government recognize the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and see a Korean trade mission set up in Rome at least, he noted.

Addressing the meeting on behalf of the Christian Democratic Party, Sebastiano Cambria, member of the Sicily regional committee of the party and professor of law of Palermo University, laid bare and lashed at the "two Koreas" plot of the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique and the latter's fascist brutalities and violation of human rights. A prerequisite to the solution of the Korean reunification question is the immediate withdrawal of the U.S. troops from south Korea.

After the speeches were made, Antonio Roasio, chairman of the Italian Association for Cultural Relations with the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and Deputy, made a concluding address.

He said:

We should like to ask the Korean delegation to convey the militant greetings of the democratic forces to Comrade President Kim Il Sung who has made every effort for the reunification of Korea, the Korean Government and the Workers' Party of Korea.

We should strengthen solidarity for the struggle of the Korean people demanding the withdrawal of the U.S. troops for the reunification of the country.

To this end we should develop the existing democratic movement.

Acting upon what has been discussed here and taking the proposals made today into consideration, our democratic forces and political forces will let the Italian democratic forces exercise their influence and express solidarity with the Korean people in the Parliament, throughout the country, on the world arena and at international and home organisations so as to help Korea achieve reunification, social progress and peace.

Also present at the meeting were representatives of the Socialist Party of Proletarian Unity, the Parliamentarian Independent Left-Wing Group, the Union of Metal Industrial Workers, the Union of Allied Workers, the Youth Union of the Republican Party, the Agricultural Workers' Association, the Communist Youth League, the Women's Union, the Youth Movement of the Christian Democratic Party and the National Association of Italian Partisans; representatives of academic, cultural and religious circles; the chairman of the Piemonte regional council and other local representatives, the deputy Minister of Transportation of the Government, the acting public procurator general, the chief jurist of the state and other government officials, deputies from different political parties and Giancarlo Pajetta, member of the political bureau and secretary for propaganda and international relations of the Central Committee of the Italian Communist Party; and several other members of the leadership of the Italian Communist Party; and other prominent public figures, lawyers, pastors, writers and composers, archeologists, producers, artists and Italian newspaper, news agency and radio reporters and correspondents of different countries accredited to Rome.

DPRK Ties Urged

An appeal to the Italian Government and democratic forces adopted at the meeting of Italian democratic forces on the theme of the peaceful reunification of Korea said:

The participants in the meeting of Italian democratic forces on the theme of the peaceful reunification of Korea express their anxiety over the prolongation of the situation of crisis and tension which threatens peace in Asia and the world.

The participants affirm the necessity of action to encourage all the people striving to find a solution favourable to the measures for the relaxation of tension, which is the prime indispensable condition for paving the way to the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

The participants in the Rome meeting cannot but recognize different international organizations' denunciation of the systematic violations of the human rights in the southern part of Korea.

In conclusion, the participants ask the Italian Government to take measures on the national level and on the bilateral level with friendly countries which facilitate the process of the relaxation of tension in Korea through the recognition of the reality as a state of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and, at the same time, help the south Korean democratic forces in their struggle to establish a genuine democratic regime in south Korea which constitutes one of the necessary conditions to open the prospect for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

Letter to Korean Coms.

The promoters committee of the meeting of Italian democratic forces on the theme of the peaceful reunification of Korea held in Rome sent a letter to the committees for supporting Korea's reunification, friendship associations and solidarity committees in various countries of the world.

The letter signed by Ina Sansone, Secretary General of the Italian Association for Cultural Relations with the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, said:

We are pleased to inform you that a meeting of Italian democratic forces on the theme of the peaceful reunification of Korea was held on April 21 in Rome with the attendance of political, cultural and public personages in Italy.

The meeting stressed that the presence of the U.S. troops in south Korea on the one hand and the "two Koreas" plot of the United States and the south Korean authorities on the other constitute a menace to peace.

The Rome meeting largely documented and condemned the grave violations of human rights and the persecution of democratic personages in south Korea and expressed full support to the just struggle of all the people against the south Korean authorities' war policies and their attempt to fix the division of the country and for the promotion of democratization and the reunification of Korea.

With a view to contributing to the solution of the Korean question, the meeting of Italian democratic forces emphasized the need to demand the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from the southern territory of Korea as already hoped by the 30th Session of the United Nations General Assembly and the Fifth Summit Conference of Non-Aligned Countries.

Supporting the four-point national salvation proposal adopted at a joint meeting of political parties and public organizations held in Pyongyang in January, the meeting expressed the hope that on the occasion of the June 25-July 27 solidarity month there will be throughout the world big activities and many initiatives to support the just struggle of the Korean people and help accelerate the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

Availing ourselves of this opportunity, we send you the text of an appeal approved by the participants in this meeting and give you brief information.

Rodong Sinmun Warns Tokyo against 'Seabed Pact'

We once again warn that the Japanese government authorities will be held responsible for the consequences arising from the illegal ratification of the "Japan-south Korea agreement on continental shelf."

So says Rodong Sinmun (organ of the CC of the WPK) May 30 in a commentary lashing at the Japanese Government for the forcible passage of the motion on May 28 to extend the Diet session 12 days to have the "Japan-south Korea agreement on continental shelf automatically ratified" at the House of Councillors.

The commentary says:

The Japanese government authorities, while making a false promise not to extend the Diet session, have exhausted all means to extend the Diet session for the ratification of the "Japan-south Korea agreement on continental shelf" behind this smokescreen and carried it into practice.

As is universally known, the "Japan-south Korea agreement on continental shelf" is an illegal document, a product of the corrupt fusion between Japan and south Korea, and it goes against the will and interests of the peoples of Korea and Japan.

This "agreement" is a criminal document aimed at placing seabed resources of our country at the disposal of Japanese monopoly capital, paving a broader way for the Japanese militarists' reinvasion of south Korea and throwing more huddles in the way of the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea. The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the entire Korean people have, therefore, declared the "agreement" null and void and strongly demanded the Japanese authorities immediately stop deliberating on the "agreement" for its "ratification."

The present government authorities of Japan should have to withdraw the criminal "agreement" concluded by their predecessors unjustly.

Yet, they repeatedly brought up the "agreement" for deliberation at Diet sessions and perpetrated all manner of unjust acts and practices to get its ratification.

This tells that even after the change of the cabinet in Japan, the ambition and scheme of the Japanese reactionaries remain unchanged.

The Japanese reactionary forces have made desperate efforts to have the "Japan-south Korea agreement on continental shelf" ratified with the intention to plunder Korea of her precious wealth, seabed resources, in an unbridled manner, further tighten the collusion with the south Korean puppet clique with this as a momentum, step up their political, economic and military aggression on south Korea, save the traitorous Pak Jung Hi clique from an imminent doom and egg them more zealously onto division and fascism, confrontation and war.

What is more intolerable is that the Japanese Government has tried to have the "Japan-south Korea agreement on continental shelf" ratified at the Diet to please traitor Pak Jung Hi who has neither right nor qualification whatsoever to represent the Korean people.

In order to get the ratification of the "agreement," the Japanese Government committed such a highhanded act as extending the current Diet session. This shows its overt compliance with the Pak Jung Hi clique's treacherous demand and reveals the dirty tieup between south Korea and Japan.

It is intolerable, grave developments that the "Japan-south Korea agreement on continental shelf" has been left to be "automatically ratified" at the Japanese Diet.

It is clear that if this "agreement" is "ratified," it will infringe upon the national interests of the Korean people and bring calamities to the Japanese people and further threaten peace in Korea and Asia.

Our people, who are indignant at the manoeuvre of the Japanese reactionaries to bring to conclusion their bargaining with the traitorous clique of south Korea about the question of our continental shelf, a matter concerning the sovereignty of the entire Korean people and their national resources, will defend their fundamental interests to the end.

The Japanese reactionaries must be mindful that the ratification of the "Japan-south Korea agreement on continental shelf" will bring them nothing good.

Tokyoites on May 28 demonstrate around the Diet building in protest against the planned ratification of the "south Korea-Japan continental shelf pact."

Japanese Progressives Raise Objection

Various strata of Japanese people, including opposition parties, were unanimously launching vigorous campaigns to protest the government and the ruling Liberal Democratic Party against the automatic ratification of the controversial "south Korea-Japan continental shelf pact" at the current Diet session.

A Kanto district people's meeting denouncing the Japanese Government's scheme to have the "Japan-south Korea agreement on continental shelf" ratified was held on May 27 at the Second Dietmen's Assembly Hall of the Lower House under the cosponsorship of the Japan committee for supporting Korea's independent and peaceful reunification and many solidarity committees in the Kanto districts.

After the meeting the attendants went to the official residence of the prime minister and submitted a resolution protesting against the Japanese Government's attempt.

A "round-table talk on Japan-Korea affairs" was held on the same day at the Second Dietmen's Assembly Hall of the Lower House under the auspices of the Saitama prefectural people's committee for supporting Korea's independent and peaceful reunification.

It was attended by many public personages. Among them were Itagawa Shogo, Tadamatsu Yuji, Sawada Hiroshi and Takada Tomiyuki, Socialist members of the House of Representatives, and Seya Hideyuki, Socialist member of the House of Councillors.

After the meeting representatives of the sponsor organisation met the deputy speaker of the Lower House, the deputy chairman of the Upper House, and the parliamentary vice-minister and the director of the Asian affairs bureau of the foreign ministry respectively and strongly demanded they withdraw the "agreement on continental shelf."

RPR on Human Rights

The Central Committee of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification, south Korea's long-standing underground vanguard, May 27 made public a "white paper on the problem of human rights in south Korea" to condemn Pak Jung Hi fascist clique's brutal suppression of human rights and disclose how they are violated in south Korea, according to Radio "Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification" monitored here.

The lengthy paper divides into three parts: 1. the fist-law kingdom of yushin fascism; 2. the land where freedom and civil rights are violated; 3. the hell of man-slaughter. Its excerpts are on page 3.

Our Reply to U.S. State Dept. Statement

The State Department of the United States said May 25 in a written press statement that the United States is prepared to have direct contacts with the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. Three years ago, the Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK sent a letter to the U.S. counterpart, proposing improved relations with the United States. But no response has ever been received from Washington.

If we assume that the State Department statement is a reply to the DPRK proposal, it is only too insincere. In short, the State Department statement is not trustworthy.

"Direct contacts" or "improving relations" should be interpreted as meaning exclusive face-to-face dialogue between the two parties concerned: the DPRK and the U.S. This phrase is totally contradicted by the rest of the language of the statement, namely, the oft-reiterated U.S. call for "cross recognition."

The statement said, "we are prepared to improve relations with North Korea, provided, however, that North Korea's allies take similar steps toward South Korea."

"Direct contacts" or "improving relations" are the bilateral business between the DPRK and the United States, none of any third party's business. In other words, it is entirely up to Pyongyang whether the DPRK should have contacts with a foreign country. It is also true of Washington.

The DPRK is far from a satellite of any country. The DPRK is an independent and sovereign state. The DPRK sees no reason whatsoever to ask any other country to contact south Korea in order to improve relations with the United States.

The State Department statement said, "any discussion with North Korea includes representatives of the Government of the Republic of Korea." Why is the United States determined to have south Korea participate in Pyongyang-Washington parley?

A burning question to be settled by both the DPRK and the U.S. is that of ending the state of belligerency. To be specific, the two countries should convert the present armistice agreement into a durable peace.

South Korea is not a signatory to the agreement. South Korea never asked the United States to represent it in signing the agreement. Rather the south Koreans openly objected to the truce accord and refused to sign it. Thus, south Korea is disqualified to have a say in a matter relating to the armistice agreement.

It is obvious that the U.S. insistence on south Korean presence is designed to equalize the DPRK with south Korea and make "two Koreas" fait accompli. It is completely contrary to the wishes of the entire Korean people. It is intolerable and unacceptable.

In starting dialogue with the People's Republic of China, the United States never called for Taiwanese representation as a precondition. In its current negotiations with Vietnam and Cuba, its former "adversaries," the United States has never demanded reciprocal action from a third country.

President Carter May 22 declared an end to the Cold War concept and set forth new principles for the conduct of U.S. foreign policy. He referred to the need to improve and foster relations with the Soviet Union and China; he advocated termination of nuclear and conventional arms races.

On February 24 last, President Carter expressed his desire to have friendly relations with our country. In a Newsweek interview May last year, Carter said: "What I mean is that we would seek relations with (the other nations of) the world on an equal basis with ourselves, with greater respect to them and with much closer attention paid to the best interests of their citizens."

If his pledge is genuine and firm, it should naturally apply to relations between the DPRK and the U.S.

Pak Jung Hi April 22 called the NATO forces and U.S. troops in south Korea "two pillars in the containment of the Soviet Union. There is no justifiable reason for President Carter who has freed himself from the Cold War prejudice to include a Cold-War oriented south Korea into exclusive Pyongyang-Washington negotiations.

Pochonbo Gave Koreans Confidence in Victory
—40th Anniv. of Pochonbo Battle—

On June 4, we met the 40th anniversary of the historic Battle of Pochonbo, which was waged on June 4, 1937 under the personal leadership of Marshal Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader of the Korean people.

The Pochonbo Battle was of important political and military significance for realizing the great Juche idea of Marshal Kim Il Sung and the KPRA, in consideration of this revolutionary situation and the objective demand of the development of the Korean revolution and the urgent aspiration of all the Korean people.

Marshal Kim Il Sung convened Hsikang Meeting in March 1937, at which he set forth the strategic policy of making a sortie deep into the homeland, dealing a telling blow to the enemy and instil confidence in victory, confidence in struggle into the minds of the Korean people now living in wretched, trying conditions.

President Kim Il Sung said as follows:

"We must advance into our fatherland. Only then can we imbue the people at home, who are now suffering under Japanese imperialist rule, with confidence in the victory of the revolution. It will also be a great inspiration to them merely to know that our People's Revolutionary Army, which is made up of sons and daughters of the Korean people, is strong.

By advancing into the fatherland, I do not mean attacking a big city and occupying it. Just entering Korea and shooting off several rounds of bullets will be enough to give immense courage to our people.

The proud advance of a big, combined unit of staunch Korean Communists into the homeland will be a great demonstration.

The great significance of this advance lies in giving our people the conviction that Korea will be restored."

On June 4, 1937, Marshal Kim Il Sung led the main force of the KPRA and advanced on Pochonbo, a strategic enemy stronghold.

Breaching the frontier guard line defences, defences arrogantly advertized by the enemy as an "iron wall," the KPRA units under the direct command of Marshal Kim Il Sung, the all-triumphant, resolute and celebrated commander, assaulted Pochonbo and wiped out the power establishments of the Japanese imperialists in a shower of fire.

The furious flames of revolution that flared up into the night sky over Pochonbo struck terror into the hearts of the Japanese imperialists and illuminated the road to national resurrection for the Korean people.

The local residents excitingly welcomed Marshal Kim Il Sung, and shouted "Long live General Kim Il Sung" and "Long live the Korean revolution."

The news of the KPRA's advance into the homeland under the personal command of Marshal Kim Il Sung and its victory in the Battle of Pochonbo spread quickly across the country, fanning the flames of fierce struggle—a struggle now part of the people.

The triumph in this battle imbued the Korean people with an unshakable confidence in national liberation and gave a powerful impetus to their anti-Japanese national-liberation struggle.

President Kim Il Sung said as follows:

"What is the strategic significance of the Battle of Pochonbo?.

Its significance lies not in that it killed a few Japanese aggressors, but in that it showed the Korean people were not dead, but alive. This action projected revolutionary rays of hope which inspired them with the confidence that they could defeat Japanese imperialism if they fought it. The Battle of Pochonbo clearly affirmed to the whole world: The Korean people are resisting Japanese imperialism; they do not accept the idea that Korea and Japan are one; the Japanese imperialists and the Koreans are not of the same ancestry; the Koreans will not join the Japanese imperialists in invading China; Koreans will not abandon their mother country; will they change their surnames for Japanese names; the Korean people are not dead but are alive; and they can defeat the Japanese imperialists if they fight them. This is the strategic significance of the Battle of Pochonbo. Herein lies the historic significance of the Battle of Pochonbo."

Even at a time when suppression by the Japanese imperialists reached astrained point, the Korean people entrusted everything to Marshal Kim Il Sung, sun of the nation, who led the people to victory repeatedly, bearing the destinies of the fatherland and the nation on his shoulders. And the people advanced vigorously along the road of revolution as indicated by him. With a deepened conviction that the Korean revolution would surely emerge victorious so long as they had the wise leadership of Marshal Kim Il Sung and the resistance fighters of the KPRA under his command, the Korean people intensified their anti-Japanese struggle throughout the country in response.

The victory in this battle boundlessly inspired the revolutionary peoples of the world struggling against international fascism and imperialist aggressors. It was shown that people would surely smash easily any vicious enemy and win the revolution when they were under the wise leadership of a great leader and fight to the end with arms in their hands without having illusion about imperialism.

The great Battle of Pochonbo encouraged the oppressed people all over the world in their anti-imperialist, national liberation struggle by displaying the national dignity and honor and demonstrating the indomitable revolutionary stamina of the Korean people to the world.

On June 4, 1937, General Kim Il Sung led the main force of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army and advanced on Pochonbo. Photo shows General Kim Il Sung addressing a crowd of Koreans at Pochonbo, inspiring them with confidence in final victory.

Chongryun Proud of Its Achievements

The General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongryun) formed by the great leader President Kim Il Sung is a genuine democratic national organization representing the will and interests of the 600,000 compatriots in Japan.

Chongryun formed on May 25, 1955, twenty-two years ago, is guided by the revolutionary idea, the Juche idea, of the great leader President Kim Il Sung.

It was not until the formation of Chongryun, a shining fruition of the great leader's idea and policy of the overseas compatriots movement, that the Korean movement in Japan turned into a national patriotic movement serving the revolution of their homeland and a principled unity and cohesion was achieved in it on the basis of the revolutionary idea of the great leader.

Over the last 22 years, Chongryun has performed proud feats that will shine long in the history of our people's struggle for the reunification and independence of the country and the freedom and happiness of the people, shattering the vicious subversive activities and sabotages of the enemies within and without and weathering through hard trials.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung has taught:

"Even under the hard conditions where it is dogged by the enemy's subversive activities and sabotages at every step, Chongryun has done really tremendous work in the struggle for carrying out the noble patriotic tasks it has assumed before the fatherland and the nation and performed precious exploits which will shine long in the glorious history of the struggle of our nation for the reunification and independence of the country and the freedom and liberation of the people."

The most precious success recorded by Chongryun in the past period is that it has firmly established the ideological system of Juche within the organisations of all levels and achieved a rock-firm unity and cohesion of its ranks on this basis and has strengthened and developed itself as a powerful overseas citizens organisation of the DPRK unshaken in any storm.

By thoroughly embodying the great Juche idea in all fields of its activities, Chongryun has educated the compatriots in Japan to ardently love and actively defend the socialist fatherland and made great successes in firmly building up its organisations and expanding and consolidating its mass foundation.

It has not only solidly built up its nearly 50 local headquarters, over 300 chapters and upwards of 2,000 branches, but also energetically carried on patriotic work for the fatherland and the nation with its ten odd organisations embracing different strata such as the youth, women, traders and industrialists, educationists, men of culture and believers, and over ten working bodies of various fields including press, scientific research, art and sports, economic and trade organs.

It is waging a resolute struggle to defend the democratic national rights of the compatriots in Japan, legitimate overseas citizens of a sovereign state.

It has defended with honour the citizenship of the Republic and all other democratic rights of the compatriots in Japan, determinedly curbing the violations of their lawful democratic national rights such as the plots to fake up an "immigration law" and a "foreigners' school law" and the attempts to force upon them "application for permanent residence" and the puppet "ROK nationality" and "naturalisation" which the reactionaries within and without persistently framed.

Chongryun has made a big success in the struggle for defending the sea-route opened by the fatherly leader and broadening the road of travel to the homeland and third countries.

Over the last 18 years since the first repatriation ship sailed to the homeland in December 1959, some 100,000 compatriots have been embraced in the bosom of the socialist fatherland to lead a worthy life.

Chongryun has scored remarkable achievements in developing the democratic, national education under hard conditions of an alien land.

It founded Choson University in 1956 to round off an orderly democratic, national education system from kindergarten to university, at which it rears new-type national cadres infinitely faithful to the great leader by its own efforts.

Today it runs about 160 independent regular schools composed of Choson University, kindergartens, primary schools, middle schools and high schools, and hundreds of afternoon and evening courses and various forms of other national education institutions.

It has also registered many successes in the fields of literature and art, sports and the press.

The man of literature and art under Chongryun have created many successful works to instill into the compatriots the national pride and honour of having the great leader and educate them to remain loyal to the great leader for ever.

Chongryun briskly conducts creative and stage activities and dissemination of art through the Kumgangsan Opera Troupe, over 10 local song and dance troupes, a film studio, mobile film projection teams operating under it and develops art through a mass movement by organizing art circles at schools of various levels, work sites and regions.

The artists under Chongryun participated in the 10th World Youth and Students Festival and won 13 honour prizes and medals.

Chongryun has 100 sports teams including the Korean Soccer Team and more than 1,000 sports circles.

It publishes some 40 periodicals including the newspaper "Choson Sinbo". "The People's Korea" in three languages and magazine "Choguk" (homeland), and "Chosun Chongnyon" (Korean youth), "Choson Nyosong" (Korean women), "Chosun Sanggong Sinmun" (newspaper of Korean traders and industrialists), "Minjok Kyoyuk" (national education) and "Munhak Yesul" (literature and art) which are organs of organizations under Chongryun.

It has brought home to the masses of the compatriots the Workers' Party's policy of independent and peaceful reunification advanced by the great leader and vigorously roused them to its implementation and, at the same time, strengthened the national unity with the compatriots under the influence of the "ROK" Residents Association in Japan" (Mindan) to closely rally them on the same front of the struggle for national reunification.

Chongryun and the compatriots in Japan expose and denounce the nation-splitting manoeuvres and fascist suppressive acts of the splittists within and without and wage a vigorous mass movement for supporting and encouraging the south Korean people in their just patriotic struggle for the democratization of society and the country's reunification, thus greatly inspiring the fighting compatriots in south Korea.

Holding aloft the independent and principled foreign policy of the great leader, Chongryun has made a great contribution to further deepening the solidarity with the Japanese people and other progressive peoples of the world and creating an international climate favourable for the struggle to reunify the country.

Indeed, the proud successes made by Chongryun and the compatriots in Japan in the past years are a victory of the great Juche idea of the respected and beloved leader President Kim Il Sung and a fine fruition of his wise leadership and paternal solicitude.

General Report at Italy Caucus on Korea Reunion

By Prof. Aldo Bernardini, Dean of Government, Teramo Univ.

Prof. Aldo Bernardini, dean of the political science faculty of Teramo University, Italy, delivered a report at the Meeting of Italian Democratic Forces on the Theme of the Peaceful Reunification of Korea which was held in Rome on April 21, according to a report.

In his report he said:

The Government established in the north should be recognized as a political organisation of the Korean people (including the people in south Korea) for exercising the right to self-determination.

The "regime" set up in the south was and is a colonial one, contradictory to the right to self-determination and illegal, of occupationists.

Under the "agreement" concluded on January 26, 1950, south Korea was substantially included in the defence line of the United States and new powers of control were granted to the United States.

As a result, the terrorist system was strengthened.

We think it unnecessary to make futile arguments as to who was the first to fire in the war that broke out on June 25, 1950. There are articles of Burchett recording? facts. Explained in them are bellicose statements of Americans and south Koreans, the gravity of the internal situation of south Korea, the inspection of the 38th parallel by Dulles and proposals for peaceful reunification repeatedly put forward by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in June 1950.

There is a basic fact that the full-scale aggression on the Korean people started from the U.S. forces' landing in south Korea on September 8, 1945.

But the western propaganda served to fabricate a lie: "Aggression on the south," a pretext used for the illegal intervention carried out under the signboard of the United Nations.

The armistice in Panmunjom on July 27, 1953, marked the cessation of hostilities.

What is most important is who signed the agreement.

The agreement was signed by Marshal Kim Il Sung, supreme commander of the Korean People's Army, The other part was U.S. commander Clark.

Visible here, too, is the absence of south Korea's independent stand.

The political conference that was envisaged made no progress after dealing with a few preliminary problems.

The military "treaty" concluded between the United States and south Korea envisages the indefinite presence of the U.S. forces and their bases in south Korea.

"The United Nations Command" is maintained in south Korea as ever. The south Korean "regime's" lack of autonomy and independence is clearly proved by the permanent military occupation by the United States, which is an indispensable support to the "regime" and controls its "existence" and "policy."

The political and military subjugation by the United States, especially the economic subjugation by it, and the economic subjugation by Japan lately show that the south Korean "regime" has no virtual independence.

South Korea is typical of a dependent "country." This is a great obstacle to the reunification of the country. Japanese imperialism which was expelled by the protracted liberation war has practically staged an economic, cultural and indirect military comeback to south Korea.

As is widely pointed out by world publications, it is needless to say that the Pak Jung Hi "government" is maintained only by the support and "aid" of the United States. The Pak Jung Hi "regime" received 2,625 million dollars from Washington as military aid from 1961 to 1976.

South Korea has huge armed forces called the regular army over 700,000 strong and the homeland defence reserve forces more than four million strong. The United States has supplied modern sophisticated weapons to those armed forces and given direct military aid to them.

In March this year the United States set its military aid to south Korea at 275 million dollars despite Carter's pledges that he would withdraw the U.S. troops from south Korea. Even if the United States withdraw its main troops from south Korea in the near future, it is not impossible that the Japanese armed forces will replace them. If so, the question of reunification will collide with the economic and military interests of Japan.

Only when a democratic and national regime is established in the southern half of Korea, will it be possible to prevent the crystallization of the division, propel the process of the reunification of Korea and remove the danger of the new tension.

The Pak "regime" is not such one.

Pak Jung Hi who staged a military coup d'etat on May 16, 1961, established an anti-popular, autocratic "regime," a more vicious one than the preceding regimes, on the basis of all manner of suppression of democratic life and the increasing militarisation, Aldo Bernardini said, and continued:

In 1972 after the north-south joint statement was announced, the Seoul "regime" proclaimed a "martial law." It abrogated the "constitution" and adopted the "*yusin* (revitalisation) constitution."

Terrorism is inflicted upon all people who fight for democratic freedom and call for reunification.

Numerous persons are condemned to death and penal servitude on "charges" of calling for democracy. Military tribunals are trying people in camera. It is frequent occurrences that political opponents are killed after being kidnapped from abroad. All this is the work of the south Korean "C.I.A." organised by Pak Jung Hi after his accession to power.

Another characteristic feature of the Pak Jung Hi "regime" is a corruption which became a ruling method. This corruption, extending even to foreign countries, involved particularly the U.S. Congress (which provoked one of the biggest scandals in the U.S. parliamentarian history) as well as Japanese ruling circles.

The "anti-communism" slogan is used as a pretext for fascist terrorism and suppression of freedom of speech, the press, assembly and association and as a tool for the repression of all democratic and patriotic tendency.

The proposition of the U.S.-south Korean side is aimed at denying the reality established in the north even after recent changes, and at prospecting an unrealisable model of western type—"elections under the United Nations control"—designed to perpetuate the presence of the U.S. troops.

Now when it is impossible to deny any longer the reality and the strength of the north, attempts are made to have division and the "international position" of south Korea "recognized."

On the contrary, the fundamental proposition of north Korea which enlists the support of broad democratic forces of south Korea is always based on the idea of the nationwide free general elections without outside interference.

He continued:

On August 6, 1971, President Kim Il Sung suggested widerange contacts and negotiations.

July 4, 1972 saw the publication of the north-south joint statement.

In the south the "prime minister" himself declared on July 8 that south Korea was not bound to the north-south joint statement. Speaking at the "national assembly" in later period he argued that the "UN forces," that is the U.S. troops, should not be regarded as outside forces.

On June 23, 1973 the south Korean "regime" proposed the simultanous entry of "two Koreas" into the United Nations aimed at fixing the division internationally.

In his historic June 23, 1973 speech President Kim Il Sung advanced the five-point proposition for the improvement of the north-south relations and promotion of reunification.

In March, 1974 the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea put forward a proposition to conclude a peace agreement with the United States, the holder of the real power in south Korea and the signatory to the Panmunjom armistice agreement.

In the report made on October 10, 1975, President Kim Il Sung advanced a new proposition for the implementation of the five points.

On January 25, 1977, the joint meeting of political parties and public organisations of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, in its letter to the political parties, public organisations and figures in south Korea, advanced a four-point proposal.

On November 28, 1973, the 28th UN General Assembly Session unanimously adopted a resolution (consent) on approving the contacts that began between the two parts of Korea (and the joint statement), urging the north and the south to accelerate the independent and peaceful reunification and immediately dissolving "UN Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea."

Will Carter's campaign pledges to withdraw the U.S. troops from south Korea be fulfilled? At first he predicted that troop withdrawal would be carried out over a period of five years.

But there are not a few in the United States who persist in proclaiming south Korea as "forward defence zone" and insist on keeping the U.S. troops in south Korea under the "defence treaty" with the south Korean "regime."

The tendency of opposing the U.S. troops' withdrawal from south Korea is growing in military and political circles of Japan.

Meanwhile, the withdrawal of the U.S. air and naval forces from south Korea is left out of consideration and the military apparatus in south Korea is being steadily strengthened with the "aid" of Japan.

The struggle still remains arduous and the international solidarity should be strengthened for an early Korean reunification.

This will help remove one of the most dangerous sources of international tension, a mortal danger not only to the Korean people but to the whole mankind who are exposed to the danger of a nuclear war.

The Italian progressive democratic forces will fully discharge their mission to support more powerfully the heroic struggle of the Koreans for self-reunification of their territory, subjected to 30 odd year long aggression and the most cruel form of colonial fascist oppression.

It is necessary for the Italian Government to recognize the legitimate government of genuine state of Korea, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, as early as possible.

It is required to radically change the lines pursued by the international organisations, particularly the United Nations, up to this date and we should encourage the efforts and stand to effectively surmount the division of Korea at an early date, let the south Koreans who are deprived of the right to self-determination exercise it practically and realize the independent, democratic and peaceful reunification of Korea. (KCNA)

The central headquarters of Chongryun is housed in the Korean Hall which stands in the center of Tokyo.

News in Brief

May 24

* A delegation of the International Jurists Committee for Democracy and Human Rights in south Korea flew to Pyongyang.

* Konstantin Petrovich Zharov, Chairman of the Sports Committee of Friendly Armies, and the delegation of the German National People's Army, delegation of the Romanian People's Army, delegate of the Mongolian People's Army, delegate of the Bulgarian People's Army, delegation of the Somali National Army, delegation of the Iraqi Army, delegation of the Hungarian People's Army, delegation of the Czechoslovak People's Army, delegation of the Cuban Revolutionary Armed Forces, delegation of the Polish People's Army and delegation of the Soviet Army arrived in Pyongyang by plane to attend the 21st Plenary Meeting of the Sports Committee of Friendly Armies to be held in Pyongyang.

Earlier, on May 20, a delegation of the Vietnam People's Army arrived in Pyongyang by train.

May 27

* Weightlifters of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea returned home by train after registering good successes at the 8th Asian Weightlifting Championships held in Baghdad.

* Stefan Batkowski, acting chairman of the Committee of the Organisation of Railway Cooperation, arrived in Pyongyang by train.

May 28

* A delegation of the Korean Central Broadcasting Committee headed by Pak Jong Sam left Pyongyang by air to attend the 28th Plenary Meeting of the International Organisation of Radio and Television and the 52nd Meeting of Administrative Council to be held in the German Democratic Republic.

* A delegation of the Trade Union of Men of Education and Culture of Korea headed by Kim Taek Ryong left Pyongyang by air to participate in celebrations of the 30th anniversary of the founding of the Japan Teachers Union.

May 30

* The 30th home-visiting group of compatriots in Japan arrived in Pyongyang by train for a visit to the socialist homeland.

* Chon Du Hwan was appointed as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the DPRK to the Arab Republic of Egypt and Chang Il Man as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the DPRK to the Republic of Seychelles. (KCNA)

White Paper on Human Rights: Revolutionary Party for Reunification (Gist)

Today south Korea has turned into a grave of people where there are people but human rights are denied.

The fascist suppression and the violation of human rights have become worst in south Korea since the October *yusin* (revitalization).

Fist-Law Kingdom of Yusin Fascism Type

From the first days of the May 16 coup, the Pak Jung Hi group readjusted the fascist law system for the tyranny of the dictatorial power and the suppression of human rights by the method of retrogressively revising the existing laws and trumping up new evil laws.

After the October *yusin*, it thoroughly fascistized the law system as a whole and promulgated unheard-of wartime draconic laws one after another.

The so-called *yusin* constitution which is the pivot of the fascist system puts in the hand of the dictator unrestricted right to stamp out the freedom and rights of the people.

Paragraph 2 of article 32 of the *yusin* constitution stipulates that the "institution of a law restricting the freedom and rights of the people" shall be recognized "if it is necessary for the ensuring of national security, the maintenance of order and public wellbeing."

Article 53 of the *yusin* constitution explicitly provides for the violation of human rights, saying: "When the president considers necessary, he can take emergency measures temporarily suspending the freedom and rights of the people stipulated in the constitution and emergency measures concerning the rights of the government and court."

Article 54 stipulates the infringement upon the elementary rights of the people, saying: "In case an emergency martial law is proclaimed, special measures can be taken against the warrant system, freedom of speech, the press, assembly and association and the rights of the government and the court."

Traitor Pak Jung Hi who seized in his hand the absolute power by fabricating the *yusin* constitution has laid groundwork to cook up at will a law for restricting the freedom and rights of the people under articles 32, 53 and 54 of the constitution and to legally conduct the operation for violating the human rights and the operation for murdering people by arbitrarily invoking emergency decrees and emergency martial law.

The *yusin* law system which is inconsistent with the human rights and democracy is now buttressed by a huge suppressive machinery battened on murder and terrorism.

The Central Intelligence Agency holds the leading position in the fascist machinery.

No place at home and abroad is out of the reach of the hands of the CIA, and "invisible government" and "Chongwadae No. 2," which expends every year 300-400 million dollars, equal to the total amount of the aid of the United States; its maximized rights are not restricted by any law.

The CIA which has 18,000 essential staff members and 380,000 informants, 400,000 in all, has branches and dispatched officials and intelligence networks in all areas, all organs and enterprises.

The police force also plays an important part in the fascist suppression. The 50,000 full-time policemen including the political police, detectives, security police, mobile police corps and maritime police corps, together with 350,000 assistant policemen such as honourary policemen and members of the new village self-governing corps and crime-prevention corps, take the lead in the suppression of human rights.

The police with over 180 police stations and over 2,440 police branches and boxes in Seoul and local areas has recently set up 1,015 crime prevention posts and 829 district crime prevention committees and is working overtime to increase its men by 15,000, establish 350 more police officices and modernize its equipment.

The fascist clique has covered the residential quarters with the 5-family report network, a south Korean brand of the five-family control system and ten-family joint responsibility system which were devised by the Japanese imperialists in the past to watch every move of the people.

The whole area of south Korea is covered with dense judicial and prosecution networks with over 10,000 officials, over 570 prisons, detention houses and lockups.

Along with the over 40,000 U.S. troops, the ROK army 700,000 strong serves as the last bastion for repressing the resistance of the popular masses. Armed forces are deployed in all important strategic areas.

The metropolitan garrison command, with its two divisional force more than 40,000 strong, is in charge of the maintenance of public peace and suppression of riots in the Seoul area and the army security command, the gendarmerie, the crime investigation corps and other army investigation organs exercise the functions of intelligence, investigation and surveillance against armymen and civilians at any time and in any place.

The homeland defence reserve forces three million strong and the students homeland defence corps and civilian defence corps are also used as tools of fascist suppression and human rights violation.

These densely distributed repressive forces of south Korea, 40 men for each square kilometre and one for every eight inhabitants far surpass the scale of South Africa, Chile and Israel which have earned themselves ill fame as police fascist states.

Freedom and Civil Rights Are Violated

South Korea under the *yusin* dictatorship has turned into a desolate barren land as far as the human rights are concerned, where the democratic liberties of the popular masses and their right to existence are buried underground.

The military fascist rulers have cooked up since they seized power more than 260 big cases for political suppression, among them the case of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification, the case of the National Federation of Youth and Students for Democracy, the case of the People's Revolutionary Party, the case of Japan-resident students studying in the homeland and the case of the Declaration for Democracy and National Salvation, and sentenced more than 23,000 patriots to capital punishment and heavy penalties by putting them on murderous trials.

In 1968 the Central Intelligence Agency made public the case of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification and, on charges of involvement in it, walked away and interrogated Comrade Kim Jong Tae who was Chairman of the Seoul City Committee of our Party, Comrade Choe Yong Do who was Chairman of its South Cholla Provincial Committee, Comrades Chong Tae Muk, Kim Jil Rak, Li Mun Gyu, Yun Sang Su, Li Gwan Hak, Kim Sung Hwan and Sin Yong Bok, and thousands of workers, peasants, youth and students and intellectuals and detained 158 persons and put 73 of them on trial and condemned them to death, penal servitude for life and other heavy penalties on spy charges.

They also dissolved the National Liberation Front and the Fatherland Liberation Front along with nine affiliated lawful mass organisations and democratic circles.

The fascist elements charged Comrade Kim Jong Tae, an ardent patriotic fighter, with 181 crimes.

The fascist hangmen murdered in cold blood Comrade Kim Jong Tae and eight other leading core elements of our Party after brutally torturing them.

The fascist gang not only sentenced members of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification to capital punishment and heavy penalties, but also blacklisted more than 9,000 members of their families and relatives to subject them to constant suppression and persecution.

One of the typical examples is the case of the National Federation of Youth and Students for Democracy. On April 3, 1974, the Pak Jung Hi group started a bloody suppression against those involved in the federation by invoking emergency decree No. 4 in an attempt to block the just action of the patriotic students who were crying for freedom and civil rights.

They alleged that the patriotic activities of the students for freedom and democracy were manipulated by the communists behind the scene and charged them with attempted rebellion.

The hangmen even produced a student paper carrying "The declaration of Korean revolution" written by Mr. Sin Chae Ho over 50 years ago and preposterously claimed that "it is an evidence of the communist revolution plotted by the students."

On this false charge, the fascist gang arrested over 4,000 youths, students and figures of all circles and imposed brutal penalties upon 253 of them by referring them to an emergency court-martial.

Mr. Kim Ji Ha, a poet who was indicted for involvement in the case of the National Federation of Youth and Students for Democracy and sentenced to life imprisonment, said:

"The so-called case of the National Federation of Youth and Students for Democracy in which I am involved was a just struggle and lawful movement.

Through my last statement in the court, I declared that I would fight to the last moments of my life against corruption and the incompetent regime. Now I declare that I will remain true to my words."

The brutality of the fascist suppression of the people's freedom and democracy was exposed more glaringly in the case of the People's Revolutionary Party.

By origin, this case had been rigged up in 1964, and it was a settled case those concerned with which had already served out their sentences. Nevertheless, the fascist gang brought it up again in April 1975 and charged those involved in it with back-stage manipulation of the case of the National Federation of Youth and Students for Democracy and sentenced to death through an emergency court-martial Messrs. So Do Won, To Rye Jong, Ha Jae Wan, Li Su Byong, Kim Yong Won, U Hong Son, Song Sang Jin and Ryo Jong Nam, eight in all, seven to life imprisonment, 6 to 20 years in prison and committed the shocking barbarity of hanging a few hours later those eight under death sentence.

These persons involved in the case of the People's Revolutionary Party incurred such brutal penalties for the mere reason that they desired freedom, democracy and peaceful reunification.

Woodward, a U.S. public figure who witnessed the trial of this case while visiting Seoul in April 1975 said to the following effect:

Not a single defendant was permitted to appear in the court and even lawyers were not present. The judge read out the prepared decision. He gave limited answers to the appeal presented by the defense panel. The decision was read in ten minutes and this was the beginning of the gloomiest days in the modern history of south Korea.

On the court decision all people present at the gallery shouted in chorus: "It is a lie. Everything is a lie. The records of hearings are a fabrication." The court was thrown into a big confusion....

Under the *yusin* system even overseas students who came to this land to study, thinking it to be their homeland, fall victims to political suppression.

In November 1975 the Pak Jung Hi group arrested and imprisoned Mr. Paek Ok Gwang and over 60 Japan-resident students studying in the homeland including Kim O Ja, Kim Chol Hyon, Li Chol and Kang Jong Hon who desired democracy and peaceful reunification, by faking up the so-called campus spyring case, and condemned 21 of them to capital punishment and heavy penalties—death sentence, life imprisonment, etc.

In the first-stage operation for fabricating this case, the CIA made secret inquiries into the personal background and ideological inclination of 436 Korean students from Japan and, in the second-stage operation, made wholesale arrests in Seoul, Pusan and other areas and threw many Korean students from Japan into the Namsan underground cells and wrested false confessions and statements from them by brutal tortures.

In March 1976, the fascist rulers prosecuted 18 persons involved in the Declaration for Democracy and National Salvation including Messrs. Yun Bo Son, ex-president, Kim Dae Jung, former presidential candidate, Chong Il Hyong, a New Democratic national assemblyman, and Mr. Ham Sok Hon, a religionist, who had demanded in the declaration the abolition of the *yusin* constitution and the withdrawal of the emergency decrees on charges of violation of emergency decree No. 9 and formally detained 11 of them and sentenced them to heavy penalties at the end of more than 20 hearings.

The popular masses of south Korea are deprived of freedom of speech and the press, one of the elementary human rights.

In October 1974 more than 200 journalists from the editorial, broadcasting and printing boards of "Tonga Ilbo" held a meeting at which they adopted a declaration of freedom of speech. Then "Tonga Ilbo" carried articles dealing with the actual condition of the people suffering much from the skyrocketing briquette price, a campus movement of criticizing the government, the utter corruption of the privileged circles and the suppression of civil rights.

As a retaliatory and repressive step against this, the Central Intelligence Agency committed such a despicable act as forcing enterprises and business bodies to cancel their ad orders with "Tonga Ilbo," "Radio Tonga," "Sintonga" and "Nyosong Tonga."

Consequently, "Tonga Ilbo" had to be edited with blank ad columns for the first time in the world history of the press and found itself in acute financial difficulties due to the cancellation of ad orders and the bank's boycott of loaning.

Not content with this, the Pak Jung Hi clique committed such an outrage as expelling from the press circle 121 journalists involved in the declaration of freedom of the press and the chief editor and editorial board chief who supported them and imprisoning two of them.

Ranard, one time political adviser in the U.S. Embassy in Seoul and Chief for Korean Affairs in the U.S. State Department, said to the following effect in his testimony:

Any newspaper in south Korea is now subject to a KCIA press censor who points to the item to be edited and deleted. The government dexterously seals up press and the KCIA man assaults, intimidates and buys up newspapermen....

Man has the right to be freed from famine and poverty and the inviolable right to labour.

But the south Korean workers, deprived of the basic rights, are worked 12 to 16 hours a day on starvation wages no more than one quarter of the minimum living cost and die of all sorts of labour accidents and pollution diseases.

When more than 7,500 workers of the Hyondae shipyard gathered at a meeting and raised 13-point demands such as opposition to illegal discharge, wage hike, recognition of trade union formation, and opposition to intelligence and repressive politics in September 1974, the Pak Jung Hi group let loose upwards of 1,000 police and troops of a nearby unit and put it down and arrested more than 700 workers.

Through the U.S. Halt Foundation alone, more than 25,900 south Korean orphans were sold off during the last decade at 1,200 to 12,000 dollars per head by traitor Pak Jung Hi, the slave trader, with the plate inscribed with "I'm going abroad for the state and the nation" dangling on their chests.

The Pak Jung Hi group, which makes no bones of selling off compatriots for gold, encourages prostitution tourism and export of *kisaeng* as a state policy, regarding it a source of foreign currency, and has earned 200 to 300 million dollars annually by trading off more than 310,000 people in emigration and man-power export.

Hell of Man-Slaughter

The *yusin* fascist rule is a terror politics and torture-murder politics. The suppression of human rights by the Pak Jung Hi group depending on a monstrous fascist rule has reached the peak in its viciousness and craftiness, cruelty and brutality.

More than 130,000 guiltless people were arrested and detained without warrant in the first three weeks following the May 16 coup. Over 10,000 democratic figures, youths and students were rounded up without warrant and thrown into prison in Seoul in two days following the promulgation of the emergency martial law in October, 1972.

"The New York Times" on April 24, 1977 said: "Pak Jung Hi is cracking down on political opponents and honest people: Midnight raids, arrests, surveillance, break-ins.

This is the brazen violation of human rights.

The Pak Jung Hi gang employed the most brutal and cunning methods to spirit away to Seoul prominent south Korean scholars, professors and students who called for democracy and peaceful reunification in West Germany, France, the Netherlands, Britain and the United States.

The fascist elements have already abducted more than 470 south Korean residents in foreign countries by these methods.

His agents wove several plots to assassinate Mr. Kim Dae Jung while he was abroad—"tomato sauce operation" and the "operation to drive a car over him." When all this proved to be futile, they kidnapped him in broad daylight from the Grand Palace Hotel in Tokyo on August 8, 1973.

The kidnappers of Kim Dae Jung included A-class operatives of the Central Intelligence Agency in the United States and West Germany. They appeared in a hotel in Tokyo all of a sudden and chloroformed Mr. Kim till he fell unconscious, put him under the seat of a car and brought him to Osaka. When he was being driven to the seashore, he was bound hand and foot. They fastened 50 kg of weights to his right arm and left leg in an attempt to throw him overboard.

Mobilized in the operation of spiriting away defenceless Mr. Kim to Seoul from Tokyo via Osaka were more than 200 intelligence agents, terrorists, military and police forces and high-speed cars, a fast-sailing craft and a 500-ton class warship.

Having raised worst-type torturers and set up horrifying torture devices, the Pak Jung Hi gang slaughters people by all torture methods of the ancient, medieval and modern ages it has smuggled or conceived.

It was revealed that Mr. To Rae Jong and 25 other personages who had been indicted and detained were stripped of their clothes and put to water and electric tortures already when the first case of the People's Revolutionary Party was dealt with.

Mr. To Rae Jong made the following testimony in September, 1964, through the south Korean association for the defence of civil rights:

"They stripped me naked and poured water on my head and bound me by a towel and rope. They bandaged the parts of my body where electric current ran so as not to leave the marks of an electric torture. They laid on electric wire to my big toes and covered my nose, mouth and face with a big towel to torture me.

I fell into a swoon many a time, bleeding in my throat. I remained unconscious for 10 hours, my knee terribly swelling due to electric torture."

The hangmen make no scruple of employing the so-called sexual torture and raping women to give a sense of shame and humiliation to them.

The tortures inflicted upon Miss Kwon Mal Ja who was studying at the second year class of Seoul Education College serve as a vehement condemnation of the hangmen's crime.

She was illegally taken to the Central Intelligence Agency in August 1975 and put to bestial tortures for ten days. The hangmen threatened her, saying "your life is in our hands" and subjected her to all manner of tortures. Later, they violated her by threatening, "if you refuse to surrender your chastity, you will be made a sexless woman through an operation."

The hangmen took a certain Choe, a student of Rihwa Women's University, into a secret chamber of the CIA, stripped her stark naked and went so far as to lock her up in a room swarmed with tropical serpents, each weighing 25 kilogrammes, making her fell into a swoon. They forced her to drink water mixed with a sexual stimulant to have a sexual fit and then eight beasts raped her by turns and killed her.

The pitiable looks of So Sung and his brother, young men in their twenties, graphically prove the viciousness of the bestial tortures by the Pak Jung Hi group.

Teacher Furutaka who taught So Sung in Japan had this to say after meeting him:

"Hairless eyebrows, a disfigured nose with its tip burnt and the nostrils turned upwards, the burnt lips, a dark red sinuous scar covering the region from the lower jaw to the neck, the arms which can hardly move up and down, a little finger and a toe minus halves, the left hand with the middle finger bent inwards at an angle of 90 degrees and burnt fingers. Only toes did not get burnt. It seemed that they were needed to seal the protocol."

In their "declaration for an end to the torture politics" made public at a news conference in February 1975, 13 members of the 8th national assembly from the New Democratic Party exposed: "In the south Korean society following October 1972, a terrible spectre of torture politics like an enlarged version of the notorious Auschwitz concentration camp of Nazis is hovering throughout the country."

After visiting south Korea for the investigation of the problem of human rights between March 24 and April 9, 1975, an ivestigation group of the Amnesty International gave the following testimony:

"Violence and terrorism, torture and murder—this is the Pak dictatorship. We have never seen such a country where political tortures and murders are so rampant as in south Korea."

At the south Korean court the principle of open trial is ignored and the secret trial is common.

The trial in camera of 22 persons including Sim Ji Yon, a fourth-year student of Liberal Arts and Science College of Seoul University, arrested on charges of violation of emergency decree No. 9 in the second case of the National Federation of Youth and Students for Democracy, can be called a typical example of the violation of human rights at the court.

Reporting about the final trial held in December 1975, "Minjok Sibo" writes:

"At the morning trial session an exceptional step was taken: The defendants were called into the court one by one and the judge read out the text of the ruling, passing sentences.

"At the afternoon trial session they were called one by one into the judge's room and the verdict of guilty and prison terms ranging from 10 years to one year and a half were given to the 22 defendants through a trial in camera without precedent in the democratic state. At home this trial was not reported at all.

"Moreover, the trial was an absurd one through which heavy penalties were passed upon the defendants by retroactively applying emergency decree No. 9 to action done before its publication."

The mother of Mr. Kim Ji Ha the poet said about the condition of her son suffering in prison:

"The authorities moved Kim Ji Ha to another cell and emptied more than 10 rooms on the right and left to bar him from talking with others, posted over 10 men to watch him alone and, as if it were not enough, installed a T.V. watcher in his cell."

Under the *yusin* dictatorship, south Korea has turned into a barren land as far as the human rights are concerned, a land of fascist rowdyism.

Man has the right to live and the right to enjoy freedom.

Human rights are inviolable, inherent rights of humanity. A precondition for the realization of human rights in south Korea is to win democratic freedom and bury the *yusin* fascist dictatorship.

U.S. imperialism and Japanese militarism can not shirk their responsibility for the grave problem of human rights in south Korea.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, genius of revolution and sun of national salvation, has taught:

"The south Korean rulers now resort to a most unscrupulous fascist rule. But such a fascist suppression cannot work. The lessons of history show that a tyrant cannot stay long. No nation's history knows as yet an instance of a tyrant lasting long and there is no such instance in our time either."

The present reality of south Korea where the human rights are obliterated demands the popular masses take their true stance.

The Central Committee of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification ardently appeals to hundreds of millions of progressive people, democratic political parties and organisations of the world to raise higher their voices denouncing the Pak Jung Hi fascist gang for its wanton violation of human rights and extend more active support and encouragement to our people's movement against fascism and for democracy to gain freedom and civil rights.

(KCNA)

"Anti-Communist Law"

Article 1. (Purpose) The purpose of this Law is to strengthen the anti-communist posture, which is the primary objective of the national reconstruction tasks, and to block the activities of communist organizations that endanger the national security, so that the safety of the state and freedom of the people may be secured.

Article 2. (Definition) The anti-state organizations mentioned in this Law shall refer to those organizations, from among the organizations as stipulated in Article 1 of the National Security Law, that operate along the lines of the communists.

Article 3. (Affiliation and Enticement for Affiliation) (1) Any person who has affiliated with or enticed other persons to affiliate with the anti-state organizations shall be punished by imprisonment at hard labor for not more than seven years.

(2) The attempted offender mentioned in the foregoing paragraph shall be punished.

(3) Any person who has prepared or conspired for the purpose of committing the offenses under paragraph 1 shall be punished by imprisonment at hard labor for not more than five years.

Article 4. (Praise, Encouragement, etc.) (1) Any person who has benefited the anti-state organizations by praising, encouraging or siding with or through other means the activities of an anti-state organization or their components or the communist organizations outside the Republic of Korea shall be punished by imprisonment at hard labor for not more than seven years. The same shall apply to the person who has organized or affiliated with the organizations for the purpose of committing such acts.

(2) The same penalty shall apply to any person who has, for the purpose of committing the acts as provided for in the foregoing paragraph, produced, imported, duplicated, kept in custody, transported, disseminated, sold or acquired documents, drawings and any other similar means of expression.

(3) The person who notifies without delay to either investigation or intelligence agency the fact that he has acquired such means of expression as provided for in the foregoing paragraph shall be exempt from punishment.

(4) The attempted offenders mentioned in paragraphs 1 and 2 shall be subject to punishment.

(5) Any person who has prepared or conspired for the purpose of committing the offenses mentioned in paragraphs 1 and 2 shall be punished by imprisonment at hard labor for not more than five years.

Article 5. (Meetings, Communications, etc.) (1) Any person who has, with the knowledge that he might benefit the anti-state organizations or the communists abroad, met with or has established liaison with, by communications or any other means, or has received money or materials from, a component of an anti-state organization or a person who has received its directive, shall be punished by imprisonment at hard labor for not more than seven years.

(2) The attempted offender of the crime mentioned in the foregoing paragraph shall be punished.

(3) Any person who has prepared or conspired for the purpose of committing the crime mentioned in paragraph 1 shall be punished by imprisonment at hard labor for not more than five years.

Article 6. (Escape and Infiltration) (1) Any person who has escaped into the area controlled by the anti-state organization shall be punished by imprisonment at hard labor for not more than ten years.

(2) In case a person, having infiltrated into this country from the area controlled by the anti-state organization, fails to surrender without delay to either an investigation or intelligence agency, he shall be subject to punishment of imprisonment at hard labor for a definite term not less than five years.

(3) If any person has committed the crime under the foregoing paragraph under the directive from the anti-state organization or its component, he shall be punished by death, life term or imprisonment at hard labor for not less than five years.

(4) A person who has escaped from this country by receiving or with an intention to receive a directive of the anti-state organization or communists abroad shall be governed by the provision of the foregoing paragraph.

(5) The attempted offenders of the crimes mentioned in paragraph 1 and the foregoing paragraph shall be punished.

(6) The person who has prepared or conspired for the purpose of committing the crime mentioned in paragraph 1 shall be punished by imprisonment at hard labor for not more than seven years, and the person who has prepared or conspired for the purpose of committing the crime mentioned in paragraph 4 shall be punished by imprisonment at hard labor for a definite term not less than two years.

Article 10. (Prize) (1) To the person who has informed an investigation or intelligence agency of, or has arrested, the offender of the crime under this Law or the National Security Law, the staff personnel of an investigation or intelligence agency who has arrested the aforesaid offender upon recognizance, a prize money shall be awarded in accordance with the provisions of a Presidential decree.

(2) A prize money may be awarded, in accordance with the provision of the preceding paragraph, to a person who has inevitably killed the offender or has forced the offender to commit suicide because of the offender's resistance or fighting against him when he was trying to arrest the offender.

Kim Jong Tae, Chairman of the Seoul City Committee of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification waged an unyielding court struggle against the Pak Jung Hi junta's fascist suppression.

Carter Retreats on "Campaign Pledge"?

Philip C. Habib, Undersecretary for Political Affairs of the U.S. State Department, and Gen. George S. Brown, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, returned to the U.S., winding up their four-day visit to south Korea for a formal consultation with south Korea on the withdrawal of U.S. ground forces from south Korea.

The two envoys sent by Carter had substantial discussions with the Seoul "regime" May 24-26 on various "compensatory measures" to be taken after the troop withdrawal.

After their visit to south Korea, Habib and Brown met Japanese Prime Minister Fukuda, Foreign Minister Hatoyama and Miharu, director-general of the Defense Agency, and had extensive talks with them on the troop withdrawal.

According to reports, during the latest "prior consultations," the U.S. clarified its basic position on the troop withdrawal and the U.S., Japan and south Korea exchanged wide-ranged views on the troop withdrawal and ways to fill up the "power vacuum" on the Korean Peninsula and Northeast Asia.

"Compensatory Measures" Discussed

In a statement made at Kimpo International Airport, Habib said that "as the president has made clear, our ground forces withdrawal will be carefully phased and carried out in a way which will maintain the military balance and preserve security on the Korean Peninsula and in Northeast Asia."

At the formal consultations, the U.S. expressed its position that it is to withdraw its ground forces from south Korea over the next four or five years, the U.S. will continue to consult with south Korea on "compensatory measures" to maintain the military balance of power in the Korean Peninsula, and the U.S. reiterated that U.S. commitment to the defense of south Korea remains unchanged.

The concrete ways of transferring U.S. combat capabilities to south Korea will be affirmed and considered in more detail during the forth-coming south Korea-U.S. security consultative meeting tentatively scheduled for July in Seoul.

Brown and Habib in their talks with the Seoul "regime" did not discuss the advisability of the pullout policy but discussed the detailed schedule, scale and conditions in realizing the pullout plan.

The U.S. side, however, said that as "compensatory measures" for the U.S. troop withdrawal, some of the combat equipment of the U.S. Second Infantry Division, including antitank weapons, certain communication equipment would be transferred to south Korea and the number of armored vehicles and tanks would be increased for south Korea.

This announcement by the U.S. side shows that in south Korea, 20,000 U.S. military troops including 7,000 air force personnel and the 11,000 strong Support Division will continue to stay in south Korea.

The withdrawal will start during the 1978 fiscal year which ends on Nov. 30.

Details of the "compensatory measures" were not discussed. However, the report presented by the Congress Budget Office (CBO) on the economic and military analysis of the withdrawal of American ground forces from south Korea to the House International sub-Committee can afford some data on the "compensatory measures."

The report said four options are:

—Inactivate the U.S. forces and sell U.S. military equipment in place to the south Koreans on credit by saving of $1,000 million to the U.S. Treasury next year and $2.1 billion over five years.

—Modernize south Korea's air force with an unspecified number of F-16 jet fighters which are still being developed and sell that country an unspecified number of F-4 Phantom jets at no cost next year but a $9,000 million cost over five years.

—Withdraw the U.S. forces from south Korea but keep them on standby in Europe or America ready to go back in a war, at a cost of $100 million next year and $150 million over five years.

—Sell south Korea specific weapons to eliminate north Korean advantages, at no cost to the U.S. Treasury.

The report suggested that the weapons could be tanks, 324 armored personnel carriers, 48 antiaircraft missiles, 340 antitank missiles and 90 additional artillery pieces.

"Election Campaign Pledge"

Concerning the results of the latest "prior consultation" between the U.S. and south Korea, an informed U.S. source said on May 31 that the basic U.S. position on the withdrawal of American ground forces from south Korea is to keep the ground forces at the present level for "one more year" and start withdrawing them "in the following four years." The source also said the pullout of the 2nd Infantry Division would take place in the four-year period on a "unit-by-unit" basis, not on an individual basis.

The above-mentioned U.S. announcement and the informed U.S. sources' statement clearly show that the U.S. has retreated from "Carter's election campaign pledge" to completely withdraw U.S. forces from south Korea in face of strong opposition from the south Korean and Japanese authorities.

First of all, at the latest formal consultation the U.S. side said that the withdrawal of U.S. ground forces from south Korea would be carefully phased and carried out in a way which would maintain the military balance and preserve security on the Korean Peninsula.

The U.S. President's tenure of office is four years. Therefore, the commitment of the U.S. about the gradual withdrawal of the U.S. troops from south Korea over the next four or five years suggests that there would be no troop pullout from south Korea while Carter is in office.

Moreover, in spite of Carter's election campaign to completely withdraw all U.S. forces from south Korea, the U.S. authorities recently changed its word from "withdrawal" to "phased withdrawal" or "partial reduction."

In addition to this, the most remarkable about the latest "prior consultations" is the fact that the U.S. side didn't mention at all the removal of nuclear weapons in south Korea. The south Korean authorities repeatedly expressed their strong hope that the U.S. would keep its tactical nuclear arms in south Korea, in the belief that they would serve as a significant war deterrent.

Seoul tells Washington that it will be forced to develop its own nuclear arms for national survival in case the American nuclear arms are taken out.

Now, the most dangerous cause of war on the Korean Peninsula is a large number of nuclear weapons deployed in south Korea. Therefore, in order to ease tension on the Korean Peninsula and guarantee a durable peace in that region, all nuclear weapons deployed in south Korea immediately should be removed first of all. The deployment of nuclear weapons in south Korea cannot serve as a "deterrent" against the DPRK or as a means of maintaining the north-south "balance."

During the latest formal consultation, the U.S. said bare the fact that it was now making desperate efforts to aggravate tension in Korea, and develop its "two-Korea" plot.

Close Touch with Tokyo

Habib and Brown May 27-28 met with Japanese Prime Minister Fukuda, Foreign Minister Hatoyama and Miharu, director-general of the Defense Agency, and held substantial talks with them on the withdrawal of U.S. ground forces from south Korea. During the meeting between the U.S. envoys and the Japanese officials, the U.S. side told the latter that it would be in close touch with Japan in carrying out the planned withdrawal of its ground troops from south Korea and that the pullout f U.S. soldiers would be undertaken carefully and gradually in a manner not to upset the balance of power on the Korean Peninsula and undermine the security of south Korea and Northeast Asia.

At the consultation, the U.S. side asked the Japanese Government to strengthen Japan's defense forces and permit the U.S. to use U.S. military bases in Japan freely.

Meanwhile, the Japanese authorities including Hatoyama asked the U.S. to withdraw the U.S. ground forces from south Korea so as not to disrupt the "balance of power" on the Korean Peninsula.

Fukuda has long taken the position that the security of south Korea is essential to Japan's own safety. It is well known that the Japanese Government has been uneasy over Carter's proposal to withdraw the U.S. infantry forces from south Korea including the U.S. Army's 2nd Division, madly clamoring about the "balance of power" on the Korean Peninsula.

As for the "military balance of power" on the Korean Peninsula, no one in the DPRK has the intention to "invade" the south to solve the question of the country's reunification through use of arms. It is the constant invariable stand of the DPRK that this question should be solved in a democratic and peaceful way through the united efforts of the north and south, without permitting outside interference.

The U.S. betrays their intention to fix the division of the country by claiming that its troops should be detained in south Korea and the "military balance" maintained.

The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique contends that peace can be preserved in Korea only by a "balance." But, if peace is to be maintained in Korea, the foreign troops must be withdrawn from south Korea, the military confrontation and between the north and the south be eliminated, division be prevented and the country be reunified.

American Officials: No Threat from North

Jimmy Carter, President of the United States

I think Park is much too autocratic and has very little concern about human freedom and human rights. Our commitment is not to Park. Our long-standing commitment has been to the people of south Korea. I think that to reduce our land forces in south Korea gradually over a period of years would be an appropriate action to take.

Mike Mansfield, U.S. Ambassador to Japan and former Senate Majority Leader

Finally, there is the question of U.S. military withdrawal. The question is often asked: How long will the commitment last? Clearly, a precipitous pullout by the United States, even if it did not open the door to military attack from the North, would shake the government of south Korea to its very foundations. The reactions of an embittered political opposition and from within the military establishment are not measurable. Moreover, it is entirely possible that the deep-seated sentiments for Korean unification would surface in both North and South. The potential for spreading instability would be very great.

Notwithstanding outward appearances, then, the basis for the Japanese concern regarding the Korean Peninsula is very real. In short, Korea is a time-bomb which has yet to be defused.

Abner J. Mikwa, Senator

American defense of the regime in south Korea continues, and despite the so-called Nixon Doctrine the current administration comes perilously close to continuing our pre-Vietnam policy.

In Asia, our foreign policy, in spite of the tragedy of Vietnam, remains essentially unaltered.

We continue to maintain a division in south Korea despite Defense Secretary Laird's conviction that a "large-scale conventional attack on south Korea is not likely in the future."

Donald M. Fraser, Chairman of the House Subcommittee on International Organizations and Movements

The greatest threat to the stability and security of south Korea arises not from external aggression but from the oppressive nature of the south Korean Government itself. Can a government remain stable and secure when it maintains control of its people through execution, torture, silencing dissent and arbitrary arrest and detention? South Korea's stability rests on the quicksand of oppression.

U.S. military assistance to countries with oppressive regimes is not only morally wrong but practically unsound.

Because the south Korean Government is increasingly oppressive and pays little heed to internationally recognized human rights for the Korean people, the military assistance to south Korea should be reduced or eliminated.

John Herz, Prof. of New York City University

We might find ourselves in a second Korean war, another Vietnam.

The American public is blissfully ignorant of one aspect of the situation over there that strikes me as fairly ominous...the Seoul regime, lacking any popular basis of support, has become increasingly jittery, overreacting to the slightest provocation. Under such conditions, might not the regime in Seoul be tempted to distract attention from domestic affairs and focus it on North-South relations by creating an incident to involve the nation in military strife?

Leonard C. Meeker, former legal adviser to the State Department

Special dangers exist for the United States in Korea as a result of the present political and military situation.

The facts on the ground are that American troops are positioned up against the Demilitarized Zone integrated with those of south Korea. Thus, as matters now stand, our forces could at once be implicated in fact in hostilities resulting from military adventures that might be undertaken by the South; this possibility cannot be excluded in view of the known proclivity of dictators who are in trouble at home to try to save themselves through plunging into military action abroad.

If the U.S. forces in south Korea became involved in hostilities by reason of being on the firing line, we would face the prospect of a sudden decision by the Executive for extending military action against north Korea, in the absence of meaningful consideration by the Congress. Thus without a deliberated decision on our part to go to war in Korea, the United States could again, as in Vietnam, be engaged directly in an Asian land war.

LaRocque's Military Report On S. Korea

The Centre for Defense Information, a prestigious private institute in Washington, in May published a report on "South Korean Military Information" in connection with the withdrawal of American ground forces from south Korea.

The report, which was prepared at the request of Sen Solas, presents information on the comparative military power of north and south Korea, and on the present situation on the Korean Peninsula.

In connection with the U.S. plan to withdraw its ground forces from south Korea, it reached a conclusion that the troop withdrawal promised by Carter was right.

The report, however, said that the Carter Administration had not yet worked out a plan to remove tactical nuclear weapons in south Korea, stressing the need to pay attention to the existing-nuclear weapons in south Korea.

It pointed out the strengthening of U.S. bases in Japan after the troop withdrawal.

According to investigations by the Centre for Defense Information, when the Panmunjom incident occurred last August and tension on the Korean Peninsula increased, the U.S. Government sent the U.S. aircraft carrier "Midway" and a "naval task force" of the U.S. Seventh Fleet, which left Yokosuka Port of Japan for the sea east of Korea.

The report said that as is clearly shown by the Panmunjom incident, the U.S. Air Force base in Okinawa and the naval force in Yokosuka would play an important role in case a war breaks out on the Korean Peninsula.

The Centre, in 1975, published a treatise prepared by its director Rear Admiral Gene LaRocque on "Korea and U.S. Policy in Asia."

The rear admiral in his treatise urged U.S. troops' withdrawal from south Korea; re-examination of U.S. military aid to Seoul, suppression of its oppressive politics and a prompt pullout of nuclear weapons deployed in south Kor ea.

S. Korea to Start Nuke Development

South Korean "foreign minister" Pak Tong Jin indicated on May 26 that south Korea may have to push ahead with the development of its own nuclear weapons in case the United States removes tactical nuclear arms now deployed there.

Pak, asked by newsmen about the "government" policy on nuclear weapons, said, "as a matter of principal, we should have the freedom to take necessary actions within our ability to ensure our own survival.

"As to the question of nuclear weapons development, we would consider the matter on this basis," he said. Though he did not elaborate, he indicated the intention to start development of its own nuclear weapons, in case the U.S. withdraws the strategic nuclear weapons deployed in south Korea.

Regarding the development of nuclear weapons, on June 12, 1976, Pak Jung Hi said in the interview with a journalist of the Washington Post, "if the U.S. abandons south Korea and put her outside of the nuclear umbrella, we promote the development of nuclear weapons on our own."

The June 1976 issue of the U.S. weekly magazine "Newsweek" exposed the fact that Pak Jung Hi ordered manufacture of nuclear weapons. However, he denied it. He repeated that if necessary, he wouldn't hesitate to get nuclear weapons manufactured.

The above-mentioned statement by Pak Tong Jin shows that south Korea hasn't given up her intention to produce nuclear weapons.

English-Language RPR Literature Printed Here

An English language edition of "the Korean Revolution and Reunification" was recently published in book form in Tokyo, Japan, by the Japan Committee of Koreans for Solidarity with the Revolutionary Party for Reunification.

The volume contains valuable information such as texts of manifesto, programme and chronological record of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification and a list of RPR members hanged or imprisoned by the Pak Jung Hi "regime."

The May 16, 1961 coup d'etat by the Pak Jung Hi-led military junta stood in the way of the April 19 Popular Uprising courageously waged by the south Korean people. The failure of the April uprising to achieve a victory was due to the lack of a revolutionary party.

Drawing a serious historical lesson, the south Korean revolutionaries established the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in 1964 in the course of the struggle against the "ROK-Japan Treaty." Its guiding idea is the great Juche thought.

The RPR represents and defends the interests of the broad working people as their vanguard party. The RPR is struggling in the van of the people, against the occupation of south Korea by the U.S. troops and for the south Korean revolution and for the reunification of the fatherland.

Today, merciless suppression by the Pak Jung Hi military "regime" forces the RPR to go underground. But the south Korean people's confidence in the RPR is increasing and their expectations from it are growing day by day.

In spite of severe suppression by the Pak "regime," the RPR is dealing a serious blow at the enemies by arousing the south Korean people to struggle, through broadcasts of its radio the Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification, and through its organ papers, "Hyungmyung Chunsun" and "Chungmaek."

Therefore, it is a very important duty for the world's revolutionary people to encourage the sacred struggle of the RPR and to express solidarity with it.

The Japan Committee of Koreans for Solidarity with the Revolutionary Party for Reunification was formed in 1975. Its purpose is to win international support for the RPR, protect the RPR from all sorts of suppression and get it legalized.

This volume, as a simple guide book, will help to make the world's people understand the struggle of the RPR and contribute toward winning their support for and sympathy with the RPR.

"KCIA" Threatening Overseas Koreans

The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique thoroughly isolated within and without are supressing overseas Koreans as part of their manoeuvres to block all solidarity with and support to the south Korean people's struggle against fascism and for democracy.

It has been exposed to the broad public by "The New York Times" May 22 that the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique had sent in the past few days threatening letters to several Korean residents in the United States known for their critical attitude towards it, according to a foreign press report from New York.

Included among the people threatened was a certain-Chong, the editor of the bi-monthly "Hanmin Sinbo" of Korean residents in the United States, which is published in Washington. This paper had carried articles exposing and denouncing the crimes of the Pak Jung Hi puppet regime.

Another one who received a threatening letter recently is a certain Kang who broadcasts a program in Korean over a U.S. local radio station every Sunday. As the editor of a monthly of Korean residents in the United States called "Free Republic," he had written articles critical of the crimes of the south Korean puppet clique, for which he had earned its hellish hatred. It has been exposed that the Pak Jung Hi clique recently transmitted to its agents in the United States an assassination order to "finish him off."

There are two other Korean residents who received threatening letters, but "The New York Times" did not mention their names because they reportedly did not want to be named publicly in the fear of a new "reprisal" from the Pak Jung Hi gang of agents.

The newspaper recalled that the illegal activities carried out by the south Korean puppet clique in the United States through agents of the "Central Intelligence Agency" had come under heavy criticism there a few months ago and, for that reason, several south Korean agents had to leave the U.S. and their activities seemed to have been stopped.

The paper noted that the threatening letters seemed to mark a resumption of intimidation of the anti-Pak Jung Hi dissidents in the United States by them.

The south Korean puppet clique also stretch their hands of suppression to Korean residents in Japan.

Fearful, above all, of the patriotic advance of students, the puppets committed the shameless act of asking presidents of Japanese universities to send to the puppet embassy in Tokyo information on the birth and parentage of south Korean students studying at Japanese universities.

In particular, the puppets are resorting to terrorism to stamp out the aspiration of Korean residents in Japan for national reunification.

When Minjok Tongil, a press organ under the influence of the "ROK Residents' Association in Japan" (Mindan), planned to give a lecture marking the fourth anniversary of the publication of the July 4 north-south joint statement on July 4 1976, in Osaka district, the puppet clique mobilized their agents and gangsters and scuttled the lecture meeting with a terrorist act.

When their "visits to home villages" farce, part of activities against the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongryun), miscarried, the puppets attempted even the criminal act of kidnapping to south Korea the vice-director of "Sidaesa" in September last year.

The Pak Jung Hi fascist clique's repressive acts are not confined to this alone.

Widely known to the world is the fact that the puppets, engrossed in suppression, kidnapped more than 100 compatriots to south Korea from West Germany and France in two months in the summer of 1967 and inflicted capital punishment and heavy penalties upon them.

The puppet clique's suppression of overseas compatriots is the last-ditch effort of the doomed.

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Reunification Forum (19)

U.S. Presence in S. Korea Illegal

(Continued from the previous issue)

Propaganda sometimes influences our judgement. This is true with the so-called withdrawal of the U.S. troops from south Korea.

Among those arguments opposed to the U.S. pullout, typical are the ones that "the balance of power between north and south would be broken" and that "the deterrent to war would be lost." Yet all these ignore the objective fact.

Humiliating "ROK-U.S. Mutual Defense Treaty"

According to reports, Pak Jung Hi himself made it clear that "in most respects south Korea is ahead of north Korea" in the north-south armament race." Mike Mansfield, former U.S. Senate Democratic leader, who is the ambassador to Japan, too, said in effect: As compared with the "north Korean army," the south Korean army is stronger than enough, the navy is equal to it and the air force has enough manpower deployment. Though most of the 40,000 strong U.S. troops in south Korea are deployed along the Demilitarized Zone, and they are thought to be stationed there as a deterrent to war, I think they are not needed.

Those who are opposed to the U.S. pullout from south Korea emphasize the "legality" of the U.S. troops stationing there under the "ROK-U.S. mutual defense treaty." This treaty provides for the unilateral rights of the U.S. from beginning to end, while it provides for the duty of obedience on the part of south Korea.

With this treaty the U.S. holds the right to deploy its own land, sea and air forces within and near the south Korean territory.

In addition, at the time of the ratification of this treaty, the U.S. put a rider to it that the U.S. shall not owe the duty to station its army or give aid except in case of a direct attack on south Korea from outside. This means that the U.S. can either station or withdraw its army at will according to its own discretion. What is more, this treaty is effective for an indefinite period.

The "ROK-U.S. economical and technical agreement" was signed under the Chang Myung "regime." As the then U.S. Ambassador himself said, the accord meant an end to the special form of aid to south Korea.

In fact, the plan to transfer the control of military aid to south Korea started with this so that south Korea came to provide the maintenance costs of the south Korean army which had so far been covered by aid from the U.S.

Despite this provision, this treaty strongly provided for the strengthening of the rights of the U.S. to supervision of and interference into south Korean affairs. As soon as it was made public, all the opposition parties vehemently opposed it in the "National Assembly" and outside it, 17 political parties and public organizations started a mass struggle to condemn the "treacherous and disgraceful unequal treaty," forming a "joint struggle committee against the 'ROK'-U.S. economical accord."

Alarmed at the massive anti-U.S. struggle, the U.S. had to save the situation by giving a written promise that it would fully respect the sovereignty of south Korea in enforcing the accord.

Today, it is the Japanese government that is taking the lead in the world in opposing the U.S. pullout. For some ten years since the conclusion of the "ROK'-Japan treaty," Japan has invested about $2,130,700,000 in south Korea and now Japan is about to control the south Korean economy.

Recently the fact that some Japanese also took part in the Korean War in the name of "laborers" was testified by a person who was in direct charge of this service for the Americans. Behind the moves for the U.S. pullout, Japan is invading the Korean Peninsula more actively, as it so did 100 years ago, and is escalating its reinvasion from economic to military and political invasion.

(To be continued)

600 S. Korean Democrats Demonstrate against "Yushin System"

Some 600 members of the Democratic Unification Party, an opposition party in south Korea, staged a demonstration on May 26, calling for the abolition of the "revitalized system," according to a report from Seoul.

They denounced the "revitalized" fascist dictatorship of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique and strongly demanded that freedom and democracy be guaranteed.

The demonstration took place after the fourth congress of the party was held at the Seoul Citizens Hall.

It is reported that at the congress the party adopted a letter to the south Korean people and a resolution and expressed its democratic assertion.

In the letter to the south Korean people the party noted that it stood out as a more urgent question to abolish the fascist "revitalized system" and realize the democratization of society in south Korea and called for "striving to achieve the unity of the conscientious democratic forces" to this end.

In the resolution the party demanded the withdrawal of the murderous "emergency decrees," the release of democratic personages, guarantee of freedom of the press and political party activities and the abolition of the "revitalized constitution."

After the congress the entire attendants took to the street. Frightened by their demonstration, the Pak Jung Hi clique dispatched some 300 policemen in uniform and plain clothes to harshly crack down upon them. Head of the party Ryang Il Dong was injured and carried to hospital and some 30 party members were walked to the police station, said the report.

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